Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1836. *Whole No.* 787. *Vol. XV.*

FROM THE NATIONAL ATLAS.
R NATIONAL ENSIGN.

of the planet, green!
ue! sacred—sacred shall ma
ory sea, and shore, and sky;
ras the children gain
by silver blue,
kindle at thy rays,
bed the brave of old to die?
le tempest, beautiful are its wind,
thou for ever over our head!
of the arrows of fire!

as the bold his lofty lyre
ur Heav'n-lit ensign, and my song.
ing flame—to stop the breath,
ing tone—to stop earth,
ing—to stop the heart,
ke it, with clarion tongue,
ng, beautiful, and free,
type be thine the hour of God!

ur of the field of Jove!
ish on the clouds and stars above,
ur Heav'n-kindred guide;
mand thee we will stand,
ght glowing sword in hand,
ward—to plant thee there!
th tenned the British lion's wrath!
ll shall be free!
the last trump strome the world!

of our ocean shores!
ose everlasting thunder roars,
ver deep, in storm and calm,
ur with the sun's red zone,
ion wish'n to slumber, yet
ion to wake,
ion to rise,
and shall share its tomb!
banner, beautiful and grand,
than the fairest star!
rsts.

FROM THE NATIONAL ATLAS.
Philadelphia, August 4th, 1836.

TRANSIT.—After concluding my last from Pittsburgh, I set out immediately on the boat, where I arrived on the evening of the first inst. unpaid obedience were given to my ord my letter of introduction to the Captain pressions of admiration, at what I have to see on a mountain road, as this latter is declamation is not statistics or physical

kind interference of a member of the Trade, for the liberality of that estab- ately, I obtained a passage on the fine Grand Intent, and that of Leech & Co- Beidelsburg to Hollidaysburg, a distance of the Grand Intent, and thence to the Leech & Co.'s packet, and most agreeable pleasure, that on the whole distance, I ntlemen an unpunctuality of conveyance, as human conduct was concerned. But a remarkable instance by either of these ances on the canal lines, on both sides of ntains and Rail-road, which excites and confidence, even a stranger. I very quick- and that is the bridges. Many of these ches scarce above a trunk of a tree, and ace so often, that no person on deck is a mean of five minutes. Quick and easy announces, have been made and re- ve regarded as the New York and other ch records, drew my attention more ularly to those on the Pennsylvania canal- examining the local features, such as of the banks, in particular, it appeared as one of those localities, where unexpected ow, and yet very few but what would ad- ntlemen an unpunctuality of conveyance, purposes of their construction.

Pittsburg itself must be one of the most ly lady passengers of a view of the sce- the unequalled and uninterrupted ser- ndless wreaths of canal boats, which ntinuous succession, and, under especially commercial purposes, but to a stranger, to be the principal service; but no- scattered here along the canal, and the dual selfishness ought not to be admitted ly from those who have leisure to study, to procure all such innocent enjoy- his time would be misspent. I have seen no unpaid disparagement to their fathers- ntry, but I cannot forbear to speak of it- ally most susceptible of refined pleasure the view of natural scenery. The hum- in the vicinity of the canals, with few al exceptions, are the greatest gainers of ommunication from their former state of ture, ought not to abridge the comforts or ment of the rural inhabitants.

ture, is unequalled if we combine the nu- ts, and in this country, years of precious ex- perience. Rail-roads have annually gained on ntion, and the annual increase of internal ve been done to demonstrate their great su- periority in the transportation of heavy goods ic public economy, an uninterrupted connec- ntercourse and social intercourse of different at all seasons of the year—and more, a common of intercommunication securing constant and ntability in rational operations. To me, what ly toward effect, was passing the same road ties loans in 1781, when wagons could not ad- difficulty and danger, the produce of their rocky ridges and gorges, when the ntervenient part of the then limited amount of ed boatsful, and mule-loads, at least, of the ls passed over with mule-borne com- ntry, and when, that great source of public life, common sail, was in the western ly idolized as a nuisance, that has since mproved, however, as in the present case the those improvements are in embryo, or as ntenance to the country, and the whole ingham, long resident in this city," in the ed to. I understand my own mute to inquire into, and to appreciate, fully to the soul of my knowledge and judgment, and ntry, and the great and dispersed popula- ssions of turnpikes and canals as errors, if are correct, for the present, I am content interrupted and rapid intercommunication be- the East and the West, and, *that the first of all the trial shall smile on America* ed with the *last sea of Erie-ful, to a permanent and unbroken line of Republican* ntages, which must remain as permanent ntinents, as the valley that they bless!

ges have been obtained, Pennsylvania and ts, and have against competitors in that ntense war, where human genius supplies the ntervals, with all the physical, moral, and inte- nal powers of man, the other officers and ters, I was not taught to undervalue, even almost breath inspiration, as I was taught ged to prove how completely mountains melt by before enlightened minds. But every ntenance its utmost beneficial effects, *must* be heightened, by the effects will be perfect- ttsburgh, in proportion to the foresight by which ere produced and directed.

ry of my arrival in this city, a pub- Steam was put into my hands, containing the proceedings of a Rail-road convention, held at Bedford on the 5th ult. From the state- ments there laid before it, it appears that delegates present from the counties of Alleghany, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Somerset, and Westmoreland. The existence and pro- ceedings of this body, cannot be unknown to the public prints, but as connected with my journey, I deem it useful and lawful communi- ss some of their views.

active public interest long excited and strengthening, many, but perhaps not a single part in changing designs to actual en- prise. No one, I am encouraged to say, doubts of effecting their own purposes. The

The convention composed of representatives from a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, have met for the purpose of enquiring into the practicability, and devising the means of con- ing an entire rail-road communication from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, throughout the Southern part of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Eastern part of the lakes.

First—Is it desirable and conducive to the interests of the State, that such a work should be completed within one term?

Second—How can such an object be at- tained?

The report then supposes correctly, that it is unnecessary to discuss the first question regard- ing it as settled and unquestionable, but proceeds to reply to the second, and affirms that it may be completed within one term, by an outlay of *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and that the contemplated southern route, leaving Pittsburgh and following the Juniata valley, is pointed out, as the most practicable, and the best calculated to secure the greatest amount of travelling, and the most productive revenue.

From Philadelphia to Chambersburg,	159 miles	= 13 hours
From Chambersburg to western base,	97 do	= 40 hours
From western base to Pittsburg,	54 do	= 5 hours
Total distance and time	310	60.

If we admit the correctness of data and deductions from them, contained in the paper from which I have quoted, then, they are conclusive against an intermediate hilly portion, as the combined distance for the two Rail-road sections is but little more than *one hundred miles*, the latter not one half of the whole distance: whilst the time required to passage the middle or turnpike section, is exactly double to that required for both Rail-roads.

The Bedford report contains one most important observation, in the following terms.

"We are the more anxious to urge a portion of *the year, the canals of the state cannot be used at all*, and that the project now contemplated will supply that defect, and make an uninterrupted communication of *all times, and under all circumstances*, this alone should induce, at once the measure by the state."

How far it may be important on the state, to adopt one route more than another, a no tor me to inquire, it is certainly the duty of the state or chartered companies, that route must have the preference in actual use which will afford *uninterrupted communication at all times, and under all circumstances.*

To me, it is a subject of unqualified astonishment, that in almost every report on canals, the effects of frost, and the necessity of laying them by during the winter, is mentioned 20? or 30? days in the year, as a matter of course, and as a part of the ordinary calculation, and that in the very reports of Canal Commissioners, who have been appointed to examine the Rail-roads, and who have, in their reports, so fully developed the evils of frost, and the necessity of laying by canals during the winter season

From a late London Paper.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

The London Times of July 15th, contains a long account of the trial at Hatton Gardon, on the day previous, of Mrs. Susannah Jane Rowlinson, who was charged by Miss Julia Newman, with having stolen jewelry to a great amount. The most intense interest, says the Times, was manifested, and long before the arrival of Mr. Laing, the avenues leading to the public room were extensively thronged by people of the greatest respectability, many of whom were persons of title, who were anxious to gain admission.

The officer who arrested Mrs. Rawlinson, requested her at the time of the arrest, to take him into her apartments to search for the stolen goods, which she very readily did, and on turning down the bed the jewels were found. It appears, however, that they were put there by some one else for the base purpose of injuring the character of an innocent lady.

The first witness called was Miss Newman, the plaintiff. She is described as "a well-looking girl, about 19 years of age, and was very smartly dressed." Among other articles stolen was a pair of ear rings, which she said were a present from Mr. Roberts, presented to her two years ago in America, and that they cost 30l. To a question, how long since she left America, she said —" I have arrived from there 12 months, I was educated there partly, and first left that country when I was six years old.

It appears she has been in Philadelphia and New York. After a variety of questions, the examination proceeded to her connection with the United States. We extract the following relative to her adventure this side of the water:

Mr. Phillips.—Where do you live now?

—Were you ever there, Miss Newman?

Miss Newman (startled.)—Yes, and at New York.

Mr. Phillips. We will not travel to N. York yet. (Laughter). Now, mind what you say. Were you ever charged with robbery there?

Miss Newman. I have, of course, been where robberies have been committed.

Mr. Phillips. Well ever charged against you that you had been implicated in any theft?

Miss Newman. I have not been accused of them.

Mr. Phillips. I give you time to re-consider that question.

Miss Newman. No robbery was ever alleged against me in Philadelphia—a vagabond servant.

Mr. Phillips. Whether falsely or otherwise, were you ever accused of having purloined any thing in Philadelphia?

Miss Newman. I was, certainly, at an hotel where some property was stolen.

Mr. Phillips. Yes. I can tell you what property—ear-rings and gold watch.

Miss Newman. One of Mr. Robert's servants robbed me of a gold watch, and put some silver spoons into my trunk; but I don't know at what manner they were placed there.

A sensation of surprise here pervaded the office and the feeling was loudly expressed.

Mr. Phillips. Do you still persist in swearing that you was not accused of stealing the plate. She shrunk back and appeared to be in pain.

Mr. Phillips. Come answer the question.

She remained silent.

Mr. Laing. We must hunt have an answer, yes or no.

Miss Newman boldly, and laughing: I heard nothing of any such charge against me.

Mr. Laing. This is no laughing matter, and the flippancy of your manner does you no credit. If you wish to believe what I say to you, I would advise you to conduct yourself properly. This is an affair that may greatly affect your character.

Mr. Phillips. And I shall advise you to be cautious, as it may also affect your liberty.

He repeated the question.

Miss Newman. Such accusation was ever made before me.

Mr. Phillips. What sort of a trunk was it in which you say the servant placed some silver spoons?

Miss Newman. A leathern trunk.

Mr. Phillips. It was your trunk, was it?

Miss Newman. Yes, I—

Mr. Phillips. You took it with you when you left Philadelphia, did you not?

Miss Newman. I did.

Mr. Phillips. Upon your oath, were you not arrested from Philadelphia to New York, a distance of more than three hundred miles, by the officers of justice?

Miss Newman. I was.

Mr. Phillips. Did they not search your trunk?

Miss Newman. They did; and found one silver spoon.

Mr. Phillips. The others were discovered in a certain place of accommodation, was not that so?

Miss Newman. That is correct.

Mr. Phillips. The officers who followed you, I believe, asked for the keys of your trunk?

Miss Newman. Mr. Bellerby, an officer, was ready to give them up.

Mr. Phillips. Oh! he bound he was; he, I understand, is a very respectable gentleman somewhat—; there were no stolen silver spoons in your trunk. Will you give me a reply to this question—did not the constable charge you with stealing the plate, and did not your guardian compromise the affair?

Miss Newman. Not that I know of.

Mr. Phillips. Did he not pay a large sum of money to keep the matter quiet?

Miss Newman. I don't know.

After some questions relative to her having been in Newgate, and the examination proceeded:

Mr. Phillips. Suppose we now return to the American story of the plate robbery. Did not your guardian, Mr. Roberts, pay 1,000 dollars to conceal the charge against you?

Miss Newman. I don't know.

Mr. Phillips. Did he not pay something?

Miss Newman. I believe he did.

Mr. P. And should you say of your guardian, Miss N. I never heard—

Mr. P. Whose money was it? Miss N. Mr. Roberts's.

Mr. Phillips. Did he not even tell you the amount of it?

Miss Newman. No, he never did; and you ask Mr. Roberts, if you dont believe me.

Mr. Laing upon addressed her, and told her to answer interrogatories, and plain answers.

Mr. Phillips. Then, he never told you what he had paid; he only told you he had paid something?

Miss Newman. That is all.

Mrs. Margaret Newman, mother of Miss Newman, was afterwards sworn, and stated that the property stolen belonged to her daughter. She confessed that she heard that silver spoons were found in her daughter's trunk in America.

Mr. Phillips. Did your daughter ever tell you that her guardian gave paid 1,000 dollars to keep the thing from the public?

Mrs. Newman. She told me that he did pay large sum of money, but whether it was 500 or 1,000 dollars I don't recollect.

Numerous witnesses were ready to testify to the high character possessed in society of the female defendant, but it was deemed unnecessary to call them, and Mr. Laing immediately addressed her, adding, "let this be distinctly understood. That you were this day carried on the charge of every respect to the charge preferred against you as I am. She immediately quitted the office with her husband and friends, whose feelings upon her escape cannot be described.

Miss Newman on her mother's left the office, seemingly unabashed at the extraordinary discoveries which had been made during the investigation.

The Gazette de Santé, Gazette of Health) a medical journal of Paris, contains the following paragraph:

M. Marochetti, surgeon of the hospital at Moscow, being in the house to which he was required to give assistance to 15 persons who had received the ball, and the amputation of their mangled limb wanted upon him, and entreated he would administer help to the unfortunate person, though a peasant had escaped with the reputation for curing hydrophobia. M. Marochetti consented, on certain conditions.—The country doctor then administered to fourteen of the persons confided to him, on a peculiar way. The fifteenth, a young girl, was treated in the ordinary way for the prevention of presage the effect of both modes of treatment. To each of the fourteen, he gave a dose, pounded and a half of the decoction of the bark of various flowers, and he examined twice a day under the tongue the place where, according to his experiment, little swellings were found, resembling the veins of dogs. These swellings arose the third or ninth day, and were seen by M. Marochetti, who soon after they appeared. They were touched with a red hot needle, after which the patient passed the part over which the incision of bloom. The result of the treatment was, that fourteen patients were cured in six weeks, without the young girl treated differently died on the seventh day in consequence of madness. Three years afterwards M. Marochetti paid a visit to the fourteen persons, and found them all doing well.

Transposition of the Viscera.—An extraordinary instance from the general law of nature was lately discovered at the Hull Infirmary, in the case of a boy aged eleven years, who was admitted there in a state of extreme misery in order to relieve him failed of success, and he died after a short interval of great suffering. When the post mortem examination took place, it was discovered that the heart was on the right side of the chest, and the liver on the left side of his body. The stomach and viscera were likewise in a natural position. A perfect adaptation of all the parts was, notwithstanding, observable, and it appeared that all the ordinary functions had been performed. Between the disease of which the boy died, and that singular phenomenon, there was no connection whatever.

Saturday Evening Post.

AUGUST 27, 1831.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MOBISM.

Ms. Editor—The sensitiveness seems to prevail among the corps editorial,—particularly in certain latitudes,—in relation to the many recent mobbings, which have occurred in various parts of the country. The greatest possible consternation appears to have been produced, among the conductors of the press, by these exhibitions of "Mob-law," as it is termed—the corps of editors evincing especial solicitude for the freedom of the press, of speech, and of the right to assemble and discuss among themselves, that this freedom of the press is too often abused, both in a manner and upon subjects for which there exists an overwhelming restraining power in the laws of the land; and that it is, in general, only in such cases that popular feeling is aroused—which is incorrectly represented as "taking the law into their own hands"—as in the cases to which we have reference, there is, as we have said, *no law*—and yet they are cases in which the rights, the safety, and the peace of the communities are often involved—requiring the prompt application of some remedy to repress the evil, or to punish the authors of it. Popular feeling, like popular opinion, is generally right in the long run—that is, the causes and occasions that give rise to it, are generally in themselves very just provocatives—although we admit that, when once roused, popular movements are not easily arrested, and often tend to the commission of criminal excesses—and the agitations of popular feeling may, however, be calmed and quelled, by an appeal to the justice and good sense of the actors on occasions of the kind—in cases where they are conscious of not being "thrice armed," from having their cause "locked in their breasts"—in the right. They very clearly shows; and, so far from indiscriminately reprobating those practical expressions of popular feeling which it has been attempted to stigmatise by opprobrious epithets, we know of no surer criterion whereby the prevailing moral sense of a community may be judged of. *No honest and honorable man*, or set of men, need be under any apprehensions of an unwelcome visit from the "Mob," who, in almost all cases, are actuated by the highest principles—"unbiqt of justice" in the prosecution of ends unsanctioned by the laws of God or man—and in such cases as these, will be found to suspect his honesty, who, overlooking the cause, very naously lights upon the effects that are sure to follow. Such exercise of virtuous indignant feeling on occasions where that feeling has been provoked, and sufficient outrage. We think we could call to these cases where by numerous cases in point —but for several reasons we do not refrain from doing so—and will merely observe, that it is those who are least liable, from circumstances, to be satisfied in their most vital interests, who are most clamorous upon the subject of those demonstrations of popular feeling caused by

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Dreadful case of Incineration.—In our Saturday number will be noticed the above outrage which had been committed on Mr. Oliver Tuthill, Grave Glass Blower in the Ancrum Mo. team; but we were not at the time aware that it was of so murderous a character. It appears that about two or three o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. T. was awakened from a sound sleep and South streets, by some colored ruffians, having it said, been previously robbed by the same persons. Near the scene of plunder, he was mortally stabbed by these ruffians in the right side, leaving much cut in the parlor. He contrived, however, to walk to a friends house, whence he was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital; but notwithstanding that his wounds were treated with the greatest skill and attention, he died on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

An inquest was held on the same afternoon before Jarvis Webster, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable jury—when it appeared by the above testimony as given by the dying man to Mr. Radford, of the Mutual Hall, and by the evidence of two physicians who had made a *post-mortem* examination, the jury returned the following verdict:—That deceased came to his death by a stab in the right side with some sharp instrument, by some person or persons unknown, on the morning of midnight assassins will be speedily apprehended and brought to condign punishment.

Mr. Oliver Tuthill was a native of Nottingham, England, and 36 years of age.—*Pub.*

Another Extensive Robbery.—On Saturday last, as Mr. Woodward, a gentleman from the western country, was travelling to this city in the Steamboat Trenton, he missed his pocket-book containing $200, about half an hour before she arrived at the wharf. He mentioned his loss to Captain Jenkins, commander of the Trenton, who with commendable promptness and energy, took measures to discover the offender—

A few minutes prior to arriving in the city, the watch informed several respectable passengers of the robbery, and they recommended that all on board should remain for the immediate search upon this the hall was rung, the lost published, and all but three or four willingly complied with the proposition which had been made. Two of the latter appeared to be much agitated while the bell was ringing and Captain Jenkins having kept his hand off until Mr. Cooke and some other friends could go on board the person alluded to were strictly watched, but none of the missing pocket-book was found upon him.

Cooke, the officer, Capt. Jenkins and Mr. Woodward, then went on board the boat, and searched all the passengers offered his pocket-book, and search was then declared to be passed. Every effort to discover the offender has hitherto proved unavailing, but as one of the notes was for the amount of $500, we trust that the remainder of the property will lead to the apprehension of the robber.—*Inquirer.*

The following, with which we have been favored, is an extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin F. Mahan, of this city, from his brother, P. Jenkin Mahan, now a captive in Matamoras, by the power of Mexicans. The young gentleman was taken prisoner on the occasion of the late revolution, and has been received that he and the party with whom he was taken, have been condemned to death by the orders of extermination, under which the Mexicans have been carried on by Santa Anna and merciless Santa Anna.—To the infinite relief of his family in this city, however, it appears that although condemned to death he still lives, the officer commanding at Matamoras having been induced to delay execution by the strenuous and untiring intercession of the residents both native and foreign.

Matamoras July 14th, 1836.

" DEAR BROTHER—

I am at present in a very disagreeable situation having been taken a prisoner of war on the 20th of February, and on the 12th of April ordered to be shot on the following morning at eight o'clock. This order was issued in consequence of the citizens petitioning the General for a delay, until a petition of the Inhabitants of Anna for a reprieve. We are still fastened in our prisons, and have been able to send nothing extraordinary soon, from the circumstance that the commissioners who came here to treat for an exchange of prisoners, refused to do so, and themselves imprisoned, which has blasted our hopes of freedom before the war closes. * *

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

It cannot be thought at all strange, that the amount of crime committed in this city should spread, and that it should increase in a ratio, which is an alarming ratio, when we consider the impunity with which one half the crimes, to say the least, are performed. Two days ago, a murder came to light, which had been committed in the latter part of March last, by one Bundreth, and of murders, the last three or four years have been of frequent occurrence. How many cases of murder have occured within a few years where the authors have been well known, and yet have evaded the law, and are now at large! The Gazette, in one of its numbers, states the state of society in this city, enumerates several of the most heinous offences which have been committed, which have hitherto escaped punishment. It is within the knowledge of all, that Mr. Colt, a merchant, clerk in a grocery store, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, one evening, was assaulted by two villains, who met him in the street, and who, after the robbery of his watch, left him on the opposite side of the street, the ball entered his temple, and he died in a few hours after. He was found a corpse on the ground. The fatal instrument with which the murder was committed, supposed his enemy, was arrested, but he proved an alibi, and was discharged. Shortly thereafter, the mate of the schooner Andrew Jackson, who returned from Texas that evening at midnight, to the vessel, lying at Old slip, was discovered dead on the cabin, weltering in his blood, having been literally butchered with an axe found lying by his side. The cabin presented the appearance of a slaughter-house, and a very spotlight human being has been rarely seen than his corpse presented. Yet murder is perhaps stalking the streets of the city. Not long afterwards, the old apple-woman, who had for years held a stand at the corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, was put to death by the man whom she called her husband. He was indeed arrested, arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge, and exulted in his crime, even before the judge on the bench, but was not tarried but through the negligence of his keeper, was permitted to perform execution on himself in prison.

Several instances have occurred within the last six months, where persons have been found dead, under very suspicious circumstances, and the cause of the community! Is it that the deaths took place from violence, and yet no inquest was held? Two cases of murder have within that time strongly excited public attention. We know that the murders were committed, and there are but few persons in the city who have not made up their minds as to who were the perpetrators, but not yet they are unstained for, and will ever remain so.

To what is this state of things owing? Is it that there is any material change in the moral tone of the community? Is it that the laws or our population are becoming demoralized and degraded? Is it that we are losing any of our respect for virtue, order, and good government? We think not. It is entirely owing to the defects of our police, the inactivity with which the laws are administered, and the incompetency of the officers of the courts, in the cases to which we have reference, there is, as we have said, *no law*—and yet they are cases in which the rights, the safety, and the peace of the communities are often involved—requiring the prompt application of some remedy to repress the evil, or to punish the authors of it. Popular feeling, like popular opinion, is generally right in the long run—that is, the causes and occasions that give rise to it, are generally in themselves very just provocatives—although we admit that, when once roused, popular movements are not easily arrested, and often tend to the commission of criminal excesses—and the agitations of popular feeling may, however, be calmed and quelled, by an appeal to the justice and good sense of the actors on occasions of the kind—in cases where they are conscious of not being "thrice armed," from having their cause "locked in their breasts"—in the right. They very clearly shows; and, so far from indiscriminately reprobating those practical expressions of popular feeling which it has been attempted to stigmatise by opprobrious epithets, we know of no surer criterion whereby the prevailing moral sense of a community may be judged of. *No honest and honorable man*, or set of men, need be under any apprehensions of an unwelcome visit from the "Mob," who, in almost all cases, are actuated by the highest principles—"unbiqt of justice" in the prosecution of ends unsanctioned by the laws of God or man—and in such cases as these, will be found to suspect his honesty, who, overlooking the cause, very naously lights upon the effects that are sure to follow. Such exercise of virtuous indignant feeling on occasions where that feeling has been provoked, and sufficient outrage. We think we could call to these cases where by numerous cases in point —but for several reasons we do not refrain from doing so—and will merely observe, that it is those who are least liable, from circumstances, to be satisfied in their most vital interests, who are most clamorous upon the subject of those demonstrations of popular feeling caused by

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IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

We lay before our readers, in this day's paper, a letter from the President of the United States, to Governor Cannon of Tennessee, in reply to certain papers, from the War Department, which had been addressed to the Governor, and which he enclosed to the President. It will be seen that General Gaines's late requisition, for an additional military force, had not the sanction of the President—though *it had*, it is said, that of the Kitchen Cabinet!

HERMITAGE, Aug. 6, 1836.

Sir—I have received your letters of the 26th ult. and the 4th inst. accompanied by the copies of letters from the War Department, which were received on the 6th of May, and the 25th of July, by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your Proclamation of the 30th, founded on the requisition made by Gen. Gaines, bearing date the 20th of June last. The documents referred to in the communication from you of the 25th will from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligation of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that Republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duties to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which we enjoy by the law of nations, any act on the part of the Government of the United States, which would look like the exercise of resistance to the Government and laws, whatever may be the character of the force so employed, or the place where it may be stationed within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. Serious offence of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing which can be authorize the employment of our Government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally excused for a continuance in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisitions of Gen. Gaines in the present instance must be considered; and under them there is no power which I can exercise to furlough, and to inform him of the opportunities which have been made of the 10,000 militia under the volunteer law, a resort to which should arise which would made it necessary to call into the service the force under his command, with those and volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Louisiana, I presume he will be found to be duly enrolled and ready for the service. This force, with the regular force under his command, and that would be stationed in that quarter, and those which may afford the President a pretext for assuming the power of appropriating to the service THE SURPLUS MONEY FROM DISTRIBUTION. The letter which discloses these suspicions put me in mind of Mr. Woolbury to the Governorship of Cambridge, and its contents have been seen by gentlemen of this city of the highest authority, to whom Dr. Watterhouse has shown the letter."

We have witnessed some remarkable instances of the progress of what appeared to be the most inveterate consumption, and of the rapid stage of the disease by a removal from the Atlantic states to the country beyond the Alleghanies. One of these was a young man in this city whom we saw several years since in the state of Ohio, in whose case every symptom of virulent consumption was developed, and which might judge from the family determined on emigrating to the valley of the Mississippi. Here they settled, and rich prairies of Morgan county, then unsettled by civilized life, and remote from any but living in the enjoyment of comfortable health, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, and has left in her physiognomy and figure. Another instance occurred to us of a young man who was cured of an alarming pulmonary affection by taking his residence in the western part of Ohio, and who is now a stout, hale, and hearty man whenever he visits the eastern states. We have been told that Dr. Rush, the ancestor of the Ancrum Mo. team; but we were not at the time aware that it was of so murderous a character. It appears that about two or three o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. T. was awakened from a sound sleep and South streets, by some colored ruffians having it said, been previously robbed by the same persons. Near the scene of plunder, he was mortally stabbed by these ruffians in the right side, leaving much cut in the parlor. He contrived, however, to walk to a friends house, whence he was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital; but notwithstanding that his wounds were treated with the greatest skill and attention, he died on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

An inquest was held on the same afternoon before Jarvis Webster, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable jury—when it appeared by the above testimony as given by the dying man to Mr. Radford, of the Mutual Hall, and by the evidence of two physicians who had made a *post-mortem* examination, the jury returned the following verdict:—That deceased came to his death by a stab in the right side with some sharp instrument, by some person or persons unknown, on the morning of midnight assassins will be speedily apprehended and brought to condign punishment.

Mr. Oliver Tuthill was a native of Nottingham, England, and 36 years of age.—*Pub.*

Another Extensive Robbery.—On Saturday last, as Mr. Woodward, a gentleman from the western country, was travelling to this city in the Steamboat Trenton, he missed his pocket-book containing $200, about half an hour before she arrived at the wharf. He mentioned his loss to Captain Jenkins, commander of the Trenton, who with commendable promptness and energy, took measures to discover the offender—

A few minutes prior to arriving in the city, the watch informed several respectable passengers of the robbery, and they recommended that all on board should remain for the immediate search upon this the hall was rung, the lost published, and all but three or four willingly complied with the proposition which had been made. Two of the latter appeared to be much agitated while the bell was ringing and Captain Jenkins having kept his hand off until Mr. Cooke and some other friends could go on board the person alluded to were strictly watched, but none of the missing pocket-book was found upon him.

Cooke, the officer, Capt. Jenkins and Mr. Woodward, then went on board the boat, and searched all the passengers offered his pocket-book, and search was then declared to be passed. Every effort to discover the offender has hitherto proved unavailing, but as one of the notes was for the amount of $500, we trust that the remainder of the property will lead to the apprehension of the robber.—*Inquirer.*

The following, with which we have been favored, is an extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin F. Mahan, of this city, from his brother, P. Jenkin Mahan, now a captive in Matamoras, by the power of Mexicans. The young gentleman was taken prisoner on the occasion of the late revolution, and has been received that he and the party with whom he was taken, have been condemned to death by the orders of extermination, under which the Mexicans have been carried on by Santa Anna and merciless Santa Anna.—To the infinite relief of his family in this city, however, it appears that although condemned to death he still lives, the officer commanding at Matamoras having been induced to delay execution by the strenuous and untiring intercession of the residents both native and foreign.

Matamoras July 14th, 1836.

" DEAR BROTHER—

I am at present in a very disagreeable situation having been taken a prisoner of war on the 20th of February, and on the 12th of April ordered to be shot on the following morning at eight o'clock. This order was issued in consequence of the citizens petitioning the General for a delay, until a petition of the Inhabitants of Anna for a reprieve. We are still fastened in our prisons, and have been able to send nothing extraordinary soon, from the circumstance that the commissioners who came here to treat for an exchange of prisoners, refused to do so, and themselves imprisoned, which has blasted our hopes of freedom before the war closes. * *

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A biography of Jacob Astor, is said to be in the press at New York.

It is stated in the last accounts from England, that Gen. Alava, was to arrive in London from Spain.

Mrs. Norton is said to have instituted proceedings against her husband for a divorce.

The cholera has made its appearance at Vicenza, Venice, and other continental cities.

Four persons and eight horses were recently drowned at New York, by the sinking of the ferry boat that plies between the Fulton and the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, occasioned by its coming in contact with the Steamboat Boston.

Grasshoppers.—A letter from the West, published in the Beaver Aurora, says that "Wisconsin Territory is filling up like a hive of pigeons settling in a buckwheat field."

Niagara Falls.—The sales at Niagara Falls, being only a small part of the property intended to be sold, brought the first two days $112,000.

General Taillance has sent from Mexico two samples of paper, made from husks of corn, to the American Institute. It is stated to cost not more than one fourth of what is expended in making a similar article from rags, and the quality is every way as good.

A Forerunner.—One of the Sisters of Charity of Lyons, a lady of fine wealth, died in the *Hospital de Charite* at Lyons in June last, evidently from the unwholesome air, the natural fetus observed running along the leads with a bucket of water to lay the dust for the amusement of the crowd. The fire was got under without any accident.

Specie in Pennsylvania.—A report is prevalent in foreign political circles that the King of Sweden, Bernadotte, has copied the Yankee method of cramming his son Oscar, king, during his own life time.

The Richmond and Fredericksburg rail road is now more than half finished and in successful operation; it is 75 miles in length, and when leaving only 26 miles in stages to Fredericksburg. The Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road and Adrian is all ready to receive the rails. Several other rail roads have been ordered by the company, which is on its way. Seventy tons was manufactured in the Yorkshire Iron Factory and which is to go from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph's on Lake Michigan, diagonally across the State.

Advance of Real Estate in Ohio.—The estate of the late Simeon Dewitt was sold nine months since at $10,000 per share. A few days since a share was sold in New York gave for one quarter of a share $25,000.

It is said that there is printed in Germany every year more than fifty thousand books, and there are more than fifty thousand men who have no other employment.

The plague is raging with great intensity at Alexandria.

The following is one of the premiums offered by the Tioga Phenix:—" For the best conical hog, weighing not less than three hundred, a series of wall-land, away beyond Pine creek. For the next best, a pair of Bantam fowls, of codes are beautiful, mountains sublime, and waterfalls grand.

The Sea Serpent has made its first appearance for this season, if we may credit the testimony of the crew of the Sloop Packet from Rockport. He says he saw his undulating motion for more than an hour, off Thacher's Island, Massachusetts Mount Desert Rock, and the main land, and has given a very particular description of him in the Bangor Commercial Advertiser and in the Portland Courier.

Perils of our Forefathers.—Bradford, in his "History of Massachusetts," says that in the year 1630, on the anniversary of the first settlement of the country, three hundred females at Boston assembled to return thanks for their safe passage hither. They were then in possession of the whole number not one-third less than when they left England.

Pigeons.—We asked the Times, the other day, for information as to the coming among us of the wild pigeons, and we have been told that they are in the forest in immense numbers. Pigeons will be here soon.—*N. Y. paper.*

Forty thousand Irish laborers are wanted in the state of New York, to complete the public works now under progress. Wages are from $1 to $1 25 per day.

A new Freshet.—The Pennsylvania Gazette says that we learn by some letter writers, another extraordinary freshet has occurred in the Susquehanna, by which the Pennsylvania Canal, and the Columbia Railroad, have been greatly damaged in many places. The Juniata has risen higher than ever before known, and the Conestoga has risen to the height of the memorable freshet of 1786. The Lancaster and Columbia Railroad has been greatly damaged, and will consequently be delayed in its completion for some time.

Extraordinary Performance.—The Columbia Spy says that a few days since, a horse was driven by Mr. W. Jackson, of Pittsburgh, with the speed of a mile in two minutes and forty seconds, on the Long Island Course, which is considered the best time ever made by a pacer over that ground.

Fire.—For some time since, another extensive fire has occurred in the Pine Barrens, which fortunately destroys from the grass, Pennsylvania Canal, and the Columbia Railroad. The Canal Company has been four several months engaged in taking out the fallen timber, which has prevented the navigation of the Canal. The Company have also been compelled to employ a large force to keep the fire from the Railroad, which was in imminent danger of destruction.—*Phila. Gaz.*

Philadelphia Prices Current.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, from Bache's Reporter, Counterfeiter Detector, and Prices Current.

ASHES.

Pots, ...		Marylandcom.	
Pearls, ...		do. N. York	40 50
BEEF, ...		do. Florida	48 50
Prime, ...		do. Alabama	48 50
Thin, ...	16	Tennessee	44 45
Prime Mess, ...		Ohio, fresh	44 45
No. 1, ...	13	Kent. Fresh do.	34 36
No. 2, ...	10	Kentucky	30 32
COAL.		MACKEREL.	
Lehigh, ton, ...	10 12	No. 1, ...	
Schuylkill, ...	5 50 6 00	No. 2, ...	
COFFEE, carg. from		No. 3, ...	
W. Indies, ...	12 13	Shore, No. 1, ...	
do. Havana, ...	11 12	Shore, No. 2, ...	
do. Rio, ...	11 14	Shore, No. 3, ...	
COTTON, duty 3 cents lb.		Salmon, Lake, ...	
Louisiana, ...	16 17	Salmon, No. 1, ...	
Mobile, ...	14 16	Salmon, No. 2, ...	
N. Ala. and Tenn.	13 14	In Schuylk.	3 00 3 25
N. C. and Virg.	12 13	Herring, ...	
S. C. Georgia, ...	13 16	Shad, ...	
Upland, ...	11 12	Alewives, ...	
To Europe, per coal		Trout, Salmon, ...	
ship, ...		Codfish, ...	3 00 3 06
FLOUR and MEAL.		Herring, Scaled, ...	
Superfine, bbl.	5 00 5 06	Herring, Round,	2 00
Fine, ...	4 75	WHISKEY.	
Rye, ...	3 50	Free in bbls.	32
Middlings, ...	3 00	Hhds.	30 31
Corn Meal, ...	3 12½	Gallon wagons, ...	
do. do. bbls.	3 25	WOOL.	
GRAIN.		Prime Saxony fleece	
Rye, bush.	1 00 1 10	per lb.	60 72
Rye by bbls.	1 04 1 12	Am. wash, full blood	45 50
Corn, bush.	80 85	do. half and	40 45
Do. by bbls.	85 87	do. 3 blood	35 40
Oats, ...	28 30	do. 1 and com.	30 35
Barley, ...	75 80	Pulled, Lamb's	45 50
Do. by bbls.	77 80	Pulled, Spinning	
Beans, ...		No. 1, ...	45 50
Clover, ...		No. 2, ...	35 40
Timothy, ...		No. 3, ...	30 35
Flaxseed, ...		WOOL SKINS.	
New Orleans	45 47	Lamb Skins, ...	75 1 00

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, August 27, 1836.

To Postmasters, Subscribers, &c.

☞ When ordering a discontinuance of papers, or changing the direction, subscribers will please state in which the post office is situated, in order that there may be no mistake. Also, when remitting money, which are not in the post offices for the name. In quoting neither the numbers nor volumes are necessary.

☞ Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, will please write to the publisher, and not to the Postmaster, as the latter has nothing to do with the publication, and cannot attend to them in time. The full name should be added to the address.

When a subscriber wishes to have his name taken from the books, he should write to the publisher for that purpose, and not to the Postmaster, as the latter has nothing to do with the publication, and cannot attend to them in time.

Postages on Letters must be paid, or they will not be forwarded. The franking privilege is entirely abolished. The law requires that all letters shall be post paid, and they will not be taken out of the office unless they are.

☞ The letters incident to the management of three periodicals, having an extensive circulation, and of a large book and job printing establishment, are numerous and important, and the publisher is desirous of obtaining a suitable and agreeable person who would relieve him from a portion of the same.

He therefore offers a share, or interest, in the establishment to a gentleman unskilled and willing to devote a portion of his time to learning the business of contributing a reasonable equivalent. Applications to be made to the publisher, post paid.

As the type of New York for the National Atlas is now in the hands of the engraver, we would be indebted to any of our friends there, if they would favor us with a list of the names of the localities, of the new Rail Roads, Canals, and other improvements, authorised by the Legislature of that State, at its last session, so that we may have the whole of the new lines, and improvements in the map we are about to issue.

Two Southern papers (the "Georgia Chronicle" and "State Rights Journal,") have taken us to task for publishing the article from the Evening Post, a few weeks since, of a piece headed, "The Runaway." The article, it appears, has been republished in the South, and as we inserted it, and not with any view to aid in bringing odium upon the institution of slavery at the South, we have not for many years, if ever, known upon the subject, we have not for many years interfered in this paper, having resolved to exclude articles of a controversial character from its columns.

Thus much we conceive is due to ourselves to say.

We cannot however applaud the honesty of those of our subscribers at the South, who seem evidently to view the accidental appearance in our columns of an article, from which they may have taken umbrage, as a receipt in full for the sums which they severally owe us. If so, we would respectfully pay up all arrears, "as fixed offered to refer from business, and live honorably upon the interest." We could give a hundred instances where the kindness of paid to which we have above adverted, has been abused by our Southern subscribers. We have no desire to exalt ourselves, for the present, with stating the names of many of the gentlemen in the very town [Augusta], where the Ares that have opened the final gates of their hearts to us, and received us as friends, and treated us with real kindness and liberality, but there was have opened the final gates of their hearts to us, and received us as friends, and treated us with real kindness and liberality, but there

London, July 9.—Mr. Lewis Ryan, 12 months; George R. Bourtree, 1 year; John R. Bourtree, 1 year; Mrs. Ann Foster, 12 months; Rosetta Ryan, 12 months; Lathane Hall, 11 months, to be left with our father.

I have not room for the thunder and light'ning appropriation of the papers above named, but must content myself with simply announcing my small portion of the electric fluid, not valuable to be lost to the world.

HAMATOO, S. C. Aug. 11th, 1837.

R. N. C.—Office—Your favor of the 1st inst. reflects your honorable station in society, and your friendly and generous sympathy with your own friends, by bestowing your kind and unbounded abolitionism. Look not at the "mote" in your brother's eye, but "consider the beam" in your own. Your article of the 29th July 36th, under the subject headed, "Runaway," which appeared in the Evening Post, and this vile piece to appear in your own paper! Base, unprincipled, and ungrateful! Such a conduct as this, is unbecoming a man of honor, much less a gentleman. Such conduct as this, is unbecoming a man of honor, much less a gentleman. Such conduct as this, is unbecoming a man of honor, much less a gentleman.

Gen. Gaines.—We have seen a curious defence of Gen. Gaines, in the case of the Mexican territory—viz: that Texas, being in a state of revolution, cannot be said to belong to either party—that is, neither to Mexico or Texas! and that, moreover, the boundary line between the U. States and Texas being not yet determined on, the General, in marching to Nacogdoches, has only crossed the boundary line, which may be moved, but certainly not very much aggrieved. Until the Texan revolution shall result in separating the territory from Mexico, it must needs continue, as it was, part and parcel of the Mexican territory. To determine otherwise, would be to expatriate Texas, and to create in favor of one of the parties to a dispute which our Government, whatever may be the decision of the question, is bound to be neutral between, and a friend to both. We can see no better, and no more honorable course for the General, than to withdraw his troops from the territory, until the boundary line be established by the two governments, and to leave the matter to be settled by the Texans themselves. If this course be not adopted, we shall look with fearful anticipations to the result of the movements. Gen. Gaines has already, we think, shown himself to be a little too much of a Texan, and not enough of a neutral, which is hoped he will not do.

FROM TEXAS.

We insert this evening an interesting letter from our New York correspondent, which will be found to contain the most reliable information from Texas that we have yet seen. It is dated the 15th inst. and is from a gentleman who has been a little more than a year at Velasco, and who has had the best opportunities of knowing the true state of things in Texas. The letter is addressed to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and is published in that paper. We have also received a letter from Velasco, dated the 16th July, addressed to the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which contains much information of a similar character to that in the letter of the Commercial Advertiser. We shall publish the letter in the Courier and Enquirer, in our next paper.

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The citizens of Charleston, S. C. have at length resolved that the chief officer of their city shall enjoy a salary in future. To many persons it has seemed singular that the Charlestonians should ever have hesitated in coming to a resolution of the kind. The reason, however, of their past reluctance to annex a salary to the office of Intendant, was founded on a very disinterested view of the subject. That office is the post of honour and delicacy and responsibility, calling for the services of gentlemen of wealth and standing in the community, who, attempted by a pecuniary lure, would necessarily bring to the discharge of their official duties the highest requisites that could arise out of combined talents, integrity, and zeal for the public good. On the other hand, it was apprehended that by attaching pay to the office, it would thereby become an object of eager competition among those who might desire to advance their private interests, rather than the interests of the public weal. So far, the reason for hitherto withholding a salary from the office of Intendant, was, as we have said, a good and highly honorable one. We think, however, that the citizens of Charleston need be under no apprehensions upon the score of the personal considerations of future candidates for the chair of their Intendancy.—The officer who fills that chair has to preside over the deliberations of a body of as enlightened, upright, and honorable men as are where to be found. All are alike interested, therefore, in elevating to the Intendancy none but those who, by their talents and devotion to the best interests of their state and city, will have furnished them with passports to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. This being the case, we think that the labors incident to the office, fairly entitle the incumbent to some remuneration.

GEOLOGY—No. 3.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

The practical record of Geology in its connection with agriculture, and the mechanical arts, have been referred to. As a science it has many claims. Next to Astronomy, it is the most sublime among the sciences. It does not, like Astronomy, take a view of other planets and systems. It does not measure the magnitude, and distance of the sun from our planet, or the disturbances and revolutions of other planets around it. If they exist, or have existed, but it explores, feeling for the services of gentlemen of worth and standing in the community, who, attempted by a pecuniary lure, would necessarily bring to the discharge of their official duties the highest requisites that could arise out of combined talents, integrity, and zeal for the public good. On the other hand, it was apprehended that by attaching pay to the office, it would thereby become an object of eager competition among those who might desire to advance their private interests, rather than the interests of the public weal. So far, the reason for hitherto withholding a salary from the office of Intendant, was, as we have said, a good and highly honorable one. We think, however, that the citizens of Charleston need be under no apprehensions upon the score of the personal considerations of future candidates for the chair of their Intendancy.—The officer who fills that chair has to preside over the deliberations of a body of as enlightened, upright, and honorable men as are where to be found. All are alike interested, therefore, in elevating to the Intendancy none but those who, by their talents and devotion to the best interests of their state and city, will have furnished them with passports to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. This being the case, we think that the labors incident to the office, fairly entitle the incumbent to some remuneration.

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Gen. Gaines.—We have seen a curious defence of Gen. Gaines, in the case of the Mexican territory—viz: that Texas, being in a state of revolution, cannot be said to belong to either party—that is, neither to Mexico or Texas! and that, moreover, the boundary line between the U. States and Texas being not yet determined on, the General, in marching to Nacogdoches, has only crossed the boundary line, which may be moved, but certainly not very much aggrieved. Until the Texan revolution shall result in separating the territory from Mexico, it must needs continue, as it was, part and parcel of the Mexican territory. To determine otherwise, would be to expatriate Texas, and to create in favor of one of the parties to a dispute which our Government, whatever may be the decision of the question, is bound to be neutral between, and a friend to both. We can see no better, and no more honorable course for the General, than to withdraw his troops from the territory, until the boundary line be established by the two governments, and to leave the matter to be settled by the Texans themselves. If this course be not adopted, we shall look with fearful anticipations to the result of the movements. Gen. Gaines has already, we think, shown himself to be a little too much of a Texan, and not enough of a neutral, which is hoped he will not do.

FROM TEXAS.

We insert this evening an interesting letter from our New York correspondent, which will be found to contain the most reliable information from Texas that we have yet seen. It is dated the 15th inst. and is from a gentleman who has been a little more than a year at Velasco, and who has had the best opportunities of knowing the true state of things in Texas. The letter is addressed to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and is published in that paper. We have also received a letter from Velasco, dated the 16th July, addressed to the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which contains much information of a similar character to that in the letter of the Commercial Advertiser. We shall publish the letter in the Courier and Enquirer, in our next paper.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C. have at length resolved that the chief officer of their city shall enjoy a salary in future. To many persons it has seemed singular that the Charlestonians should ever have hesitated in coming to a resolution of the kind. The reason, however, of their past reluctance to annex a salary to the office of Intendant, was founded on a very disinterested view of the subject. That office is the post of honour and delicacy and responsibility, cal

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE WIDOW GRIMES.

The widow Grimes is still alive,
A lady, sage and good—
She speaks no scandal of her friends—
Except at ladies should.

She shews frowns upon her foes,
But smiles her friends to cheer—
Whoever finds old Grimes' foes,
Can send it back to her.

She's kind and bounteous to the poor,
She's affable and free,—
She never talks an idle hour,
Except when she drinks tea.

Her neighbours thought she had turned out,
Some score of years ago,
But that her friends mistaken were,
Her after life shall show.

She got a cap and bonnet fine,
All trimmed with ribbons gay,
And tried her best to catch a beau
Some naughty people say.

In church she always gayly looks,
And has been seen to weep;
But there she ne'er was known to mourn,
Unless she fell asleep.

And now this worthy family,
Old Grimes, his wife and son,
And numerous daughters has been prised,
Our rhyming muse be done.

Good Humour.—When Foote imitated Sir William Browne, President of the College of Physicians, that gentleman wrote the author a complimentary note, saying that his representation was perfect, but that he had forgotten to wear "a muff," and begging his acceptance of one. When Mr. Torrone imitated Yates in a Covent Garden pantomime, some two years since, Mr. Yates, observing that the hat he Torrone wore was not characteristic, sent him his own.

A Remarkable Bridal.—An American writer, in describing the last scene of "Othello," has a complimentary note, saying that his representation was perfect, but that he had forgotten to wear "a muff," and begging his acceptance of one. When Mr. Torrone imitated Yates in a Covent Garden pantomime, some two years since, Mr. Yates, observing that the hat he Torrone wore was not characteristic, sent him his own.

Singular Custom.—A letter from Moscow published in a Paris paper, says:—On the 17th May was celebrated the holiday called 'the inspection of the betrothed. The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the sides of the public walk, and during the space of five or six hours, they behold the procession of walk along their ranks, at a review—the young women decorated in their best attire, brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented with diamonds mixed with flowers. On the following day, proposals are made to the parents—for those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders.

Drive, Drew, Drawn.—One Joseph Drew has been sentenced at Boston to the State prison for seven years, for having, with a fraudulent intent, drawn divers sums of money from the Hancock and the Traders' Bank, of that city.

New Words.—Spitzelz is a new Middle word. *Shagged* is the latest in Yankee. Sizzle is getting in vogue in New England. Dr. Webster, we believe, adopts this last word, but the others are original. Lookers, will get into the dictionary by and by.—*N. Y. Express.*

"How the deuce happened you to lose your leg?" said an impudent inquisitive dog, the other day, to a person who was stumping along the street, with but one peg. "Why," says he, "it is very vulgar now to walk on two legs—every body does so; I took mine off."

A PROFESSED Cook.—She "soon convinced her mistress of her capabilities, by baking one day, about half an hour before the usual dining time, 'Missus, the carrots be done, shall I put in the beef?'"—*Benson Hill's Recollections.*

Technical Test.—Benjamin Franklin, the 1st of his profession—the *type* of honesty—the 'of 18—and although the 32° of death has put a to his existence, every 'of his 'ave is without a 'i.

MEAT-MORAL.—Our hours of meals are wonderfully changed in little more than two centuries. In the reign of Francis the First (about 1515) they used still to say—

To rise to fire, and dine at nine,
To sup at five, and bed at nine,
Will make a man live to ninety-nine.

The custom of dining at nine in the morning soon relaxed. Still persons of quality long after dined at the latest ten; and supper was at five or six in the evening. Charles the Fifth used to dine at ten, sup at seven; and all the court were in bed by nine. They sounded the curfew, which turned them to put out their fires at six in the winter, and between eight and nine in the summer.

In England a similar change took place. But to some degree it is a change rather of name, than of the meals themselves. Our ancestors would have called our luncheon dinner; our dinner they would have called supper. It is a curious fact, that in some of the colleges in Oxford, were allowances are made by the founders for the use of their scholars, a much more liberal sum is given for their supper, than for their dinner, implying that the supper was the more substantial meal.

From the Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

Hints to Sleepers.—They persevere right or follow their leader wherever he goes; but if, in case of sudden alarm, any one of the flock runs forward a-mazing, and thus leads the lead, the rest generally follow him, regardless of any obstruction. Of the sagacity of Sagacious, Dr. Anderson once witnessed an instance in the town of Liverpool, where a boy was driving ahead twenty fat wedders through the town. But they ran down a street, along which he did not intend to go. He observed a stranger at work with the broom a little way before them, and called out loudly for him to stop the sheep. That man accordingly did what he could to turn them back, running from side to side, always opposing himself to their passage, and brandishing his broom with all his might; but the sheep, when agitated, pressed forward, and at last one of them came right up to the man, who fearing it was about to jump over him, kicked what he was stopping, grasped the short broomstick in both hands, and held it over his head. He stood for a few seconds in this position, when the sheep made a spring and darted fairly over him, without touching the broom. The first had no sooner cleared this impediment than another followed, and another, in such quick succession, that the man, perfectly confounded, seemed to lose all consideration, and stood in the same attitude till the whole had jumped over him, but one of them contriving to pass on either side, though the street was quite clear. As this took place during wet weather, the man was entirely bespattered over with dirt before they had all passed; and it is impossible to conceive a more ludicrous appearance than the poor fellow made on the occasion.

Marblehead has long been famous for the rude substance or pudding stone found in the quarries around in Marblehead the cry to strangers passing in that town—"give me something to break I want stone ye!"—But matters did not on one part proceed to that unenlightened condition. A few years since one or two cases in which the factory-boys of Marblehead did actually suffer what they threatened in vain. One was that of a man who dared to appear in the streets of that ancient and fabulous town, wearing a pompous "Salomon" Solomon"—jacket over his coat—cock hat; rock round the hips, rock knee to instill the corner." They united the action to the word, and the wight who dared to be such a fashion in Marblehead, was compelled to rush refuge in a house from the stones. Another offender was paid to the first part of the cook, which appeared in the streets. The wearer was tucked, tucked turned his cloak inside out, but even that did not satisfy the rascals. It was not until he rolled it in a bundle and tucked it under his arm that they ceased to pelt him.—*Boston Pearl.*

Spanish Punctilio.—Philip III. King of Spain, being taken very ill of a fever and shivering in cold weather, a brasiere, or pan with burning coals, was brought into his chamber, and placed by him by some part of curiousness, was placed so very close to him, as to scorch him. A noble, who had procured to be present, said loud that stood by him, "The king burns." Philip observed, "It is true: but the page whose office it is to bring and remove the brasiere, is not here." The consequence of which, was, that, before the page could be found, his majesty's leg and face were so burnt, that it caused an eruption, of which he died. Philip IV., his successor, escaped not much better. That prince being one day hunting, was overtaken by a violent storm of rain and hail; and no man presuming to lend the king a cloak, he was so wet

From the Boston Sentinel and Gazette.

GRAHAM'S LECTURES.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As there are a variety of opinions on the lectures of Dr. Graham, which were delivered in this city, during the last winter; and as many of your readers have received much knowledge from attending them, it is desirable that the substance of them should appear in your journal—and the following is his system, respecting diet, &c. as near as we can ascertain from hearing his lectures—and if you deem it worthy a more agreeable method of freeing one's self from disease, than dosing with drugs and physicians—and I have no doubt the general mass will benefit from following his rules.

A. P.

Although a man can adopt himself to almost any and every kind of aliment, there are certain kinds which are better suited to his real physical wants, to health and long life.

So far as man deviates from nature, he becomes liable to disease, short life, &c.

The best manner of living in civic life is as follows:

The chief food should be vegetables and fruit, to be eaten in as near their natural state as possible.

Bread made of unbolted wheat (that keeps its natural state) is the best, although if made of rye, or Indian, it would answer, if unbolted.

Rice, Sago, &c. are very wholesome if plainly cooked.

Butter should be used sparingly, cold, and none but fresh and sweet—cream is a good substitute.

Milk, eggs and honey are substances somewhat of the nature between animal and vegetable, and are allowed in diet.

If animal food be used at all (it is better to do without it) it should be of such animals as live in full grown and have not been injured in fattening or driving to market—such as good beef, mutton and poultry—it should be plainly cooked, by roasting, baking or broiling, wit no other condiment than a little salt.

Care should be taken to make use of their teeth and masticate the food sufficiently.

Eat slow.

Fried meats and pork, in any shape, are prohibited positively.

No fat or gravies of any kind are allowed.

None of the common condiments, such as pepper, mustard, &c. should be used.

All stimulants, of every sort and kind, as tea, coffee, wine, tobacco, (in all its forms,) cider, &c. are positively prohibited.

No drink except pure soft water, is proper at meals or at any other time.

All liquid food, as soups, broth, &c. should be avoided.

Only three meals should be taken and they should be as near as six hours apart as possible: the last meal of the day should be taken not at least two or three hours before going to bed—and a portion of food should be taken at meals—every little luxury, like nuts, apples, &c. in the course of dessert, is a meal. Nothing may be allowed a very light luncheon of fruit or bread. The air we should not say any thing what requires digestion, as grease, &c. but should have regular times of taking nourishment, as a matter of course.

Care should be taken not to eat too much—if such a circumstance occurs, the consequence happens or if you are deprived of your meal at the usual time the next meal should be taken accordingly.

Abstinence should always be preferred to taking medicine—it is a benefit to lose a meal occasionally.

About 7 hours should be the average time of sleeping, say from 10 P. M. to 5 A. M.

Sleeping apartments should be properly ventilated, but not as we should come direct to the bed.

No tight clothing should ever be worn, no "corsitorets" as they are called, should ever be worn—garments should be loose, well aired—all clothes worn through the day should be taken off on going to bed.

Bathing in warm or cold water is highly recommended, particularly with a sponge and cold water daily in the morning, taking care to wipe yourself immediately after rub well with a coarse towel or flesh brush.

The usual clothing should not be too warm.

Exercise in the open air is very necessary—walking, or riding on horseback are two of the best modes.

It is a wrong notion that aged people require some additional stimulants, because they are less able to bear them; all stimulants, narcotics, &c. are to the nerves, and instead of exciting to healthy action, only force the organs to their injury, to one great exertion to organs in their weakened situations.

No pastry should be used—pies can be made with unboiled wheat and cream—sweet cakes of all kind in which butter or lard enters they are to be made of unboiled wheat with a little sweetening, and a little ginger is allowed—bread must not be eaten 'till 12 to 24 hours old—no salt fish or shell fish of any kind is allowed; if better food can be procured—fresh fish from running rivers, boiled or broiled, but not fried, with a little salt is allowed.

Feather beds are highly ingenious and do not possess a single redeeming quality and are of course proscribed—mattresses are good but beds are better made of straw, corn husks, &c. but the latter the better.

Ambulatory Butcher-Shops.—The Spaniards deserve the epithet *Agpodemoi* fully as well as the Tyrians, for they do most things on horseback, mule-back, or ass-back. The very bread and meat you eat there partake more of the "animal" the bread you meet trotting through the streets in large panniers, accompanied by the sturdy, jangling on each side of the horse, with the jockey perched between them, pulling up at the door of his customers. Every expedition made of distribution has nothing disgusting or dirty about it, the panniers being very deep, almost touching the ground, and prevented by a short stick passed under the lashing from sinking together, or impeding his march. The contents are sufficiently concealed from greed and dust. The same cannot be said in favor of the plan followed with respect to the supply of Rome's meat, also hawked about *en gros* in quarters of beef, or as many as six sheep, on each side, are fixed by large iron hooks to a wooden pack-saddle, the rider disposing his own carcass as well as he can in the middle. The legs dangling on either side of the horse's neck to help him to preserve a centre of gravity, and trim be ridered with his raw cargo, washed by the rain or parched and saturated with dust, as the case may happen. No one can deny its excellence and respect to all the strolling dogs in the neighborhood, but the whole is by no means "sweet to smell: